

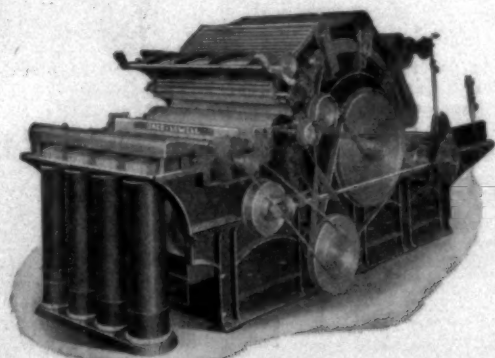
SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1914

NUMBER 10

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

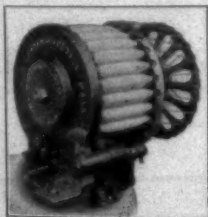


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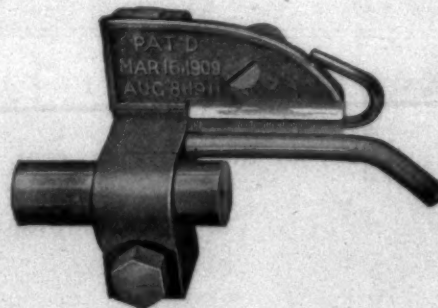


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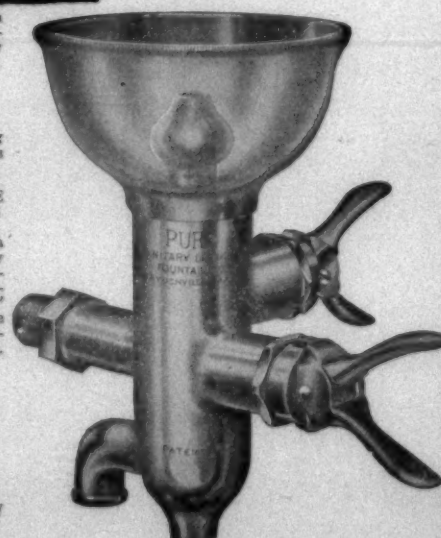
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 5, 1914

NUMBER 10

COTTON GOODS IN JAPAN

From report of Commercial Agent, W. A. Graham Clark

(Continued from last week)

Cotton is grown more or less all over China, but most of it is produced in the Provinces drained by the Yangtze, especially in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Hupeh, and Honan. In recent years there has been a considerable increase of the small acreage in the north, in the adjoining sections of Shantung and Chihli Provinces; exports from this section go through Tientsin, and most of the cotton is unginned. In China cotton is grown mainly in small patches scattered over large areas devoted to rice and other food crops, and there are no accurate statistics as to production.

Chinese cotton is white but harsh and mostly 5-8 to 3-4 inch staple; but the staple and quality vary considerably in different sections. Some of the best, especially now that an increasing amount is being raised from American seed, is long enough to mix with American Upland. In Japan the ordinary Chinese cotton is not considered fit for counts above 18s, while Broach and other Indian cottons can be used up to 30s; however, the Chinese is usually much lower in price. Most of the Chinese cotton imported is used to mix with Indian for very coarse counts; the better grade is used to mix with American as well as Indian for somewhat higher counts.

The Japanese designate the principal qualities of Chinese cotton as follows: (1) Tungehom, (2) Peishi, (3) Nansi, (4) Hankow, (5) Tientsin. The Tungehom is the best and is stated to equal the Indian Tinnelly. Peishi means "north market" and refers to cotton bought at the cotton market lying within the foreign concession at Shanghai, while Nansi refers to cotton bought at the native market outside the concession. The north market is controlled chiefly by foreign shippers and quotations are in Mexican dollars. The south market is more in the hands of the natives, quotations usually being in copper cash, and the cotton handled in this way by the natives brings a lower price, as it is usually of the lower grades and is ginned in more primitive fashion.

Shanghai is the great market for Chinese cotton, and most of that bought by Japan is shipped from this port; smaller amounts also go direct from Hankow and Tientsin. On the slow cargo boats cotton usually requires three or four days between Shanghai and Kobe, and the freight rate (November, 1913) averaged

about 40 sen per picul, say, \$3.34 per long ton, but the rate varies according to the demand and supply for cargo space.

In the Yangtze section picking starts in September and most of the exports arrive in Japan during the last half of the year, chiefly in November and December. American and Indian cotton arrives in the first half of the year.

The Japan Cotton Merchants' Union circulars list four sizes of Chinese cotton bales imported into Japan, viz, pressed, large, medium, and small.

The pressed bales are excellently packed and weigh uniformly 3 piculs, or 400 pounds, each and measure about 30 by 24 by 20 inches. They are completely covered with a good grade of burlap weighing some 7 ounces to the yard, and one steel tie is wrapped around the bale twelve times and the end tucked under. These bales are of the same weight as the Indian, but are smaller and more nearly square in shape.

The large bales are covered with coarse cotton cloth sewn together at the ends and sides. The bale is not compressed but forms a rather loose package some 5 feet long, 30 inches wide, and 24 inches thick, tied lengthwise and crosswise with roughly twisted cordage. They usually weigh about 240 pounds.

The medium bales are covered with heavy gunny sacking tied round with rattan, the ends being tucked under. They are about 40 by 30 by 20 inches in size and weigh about 170 pounds each.

The small bales vary in weight from 100 to 150 pounds, some being nearly square in shape and covered with cotton cloth tied with rough cordage, and others in the shape of long pillow tubes of cotton cloth sewn at the ends and without ropes or ties.

While Chinese cotton arrives in bales and packages of various kinds and shapes, the pressed bales are put up in even better style than those from India and Egypt and some are further protected by having a layer of flat-woven matting under the burlap and ties.

The Nippon Menkwa Kaisha is the largest importer of Chinese cotton, smaller amounts being handled by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Okura & Co., Handa Menko, Yung Ta Tu, Tung Yunnan Tai, and others. The import trade is entirely in the hands of Japanese and Chinese, with the former predominating. Over half of

the Chinese cotton is landed at Kobe and about a fourth at Yokohama, with smaller amounts at Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokkaichi, and Moji.

The Indian statistics are given to show the predominant position of the Japanese cotton buyers on the Indian market. Japan's purchases have been increasing so strongly that they appear to be crowding European countries off the market. For instance, in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, Japan took only 26.2 per cent of the exports of cotton from India; its share increased to 32.7 per cent in 1909, 36.8 per cent in 1910, 32.8 per cent in 1911, 47.9 per cent in 1912, 48.7 per cent in 1913. Japan now takes nearly as much Indian cotton as all other countries combined, and its effect on the raw cotton market of India is second only to that of the Indian mills themselves. Moreover, as the Japanese demand is increasing faster than the cotton production in India, Japan in the future will probably require a still larger proportion of the Indian crop.

The general trade of Japan with India has been increasing, but raw cotton regularly constitutes some 90 per cent of the total imports from India, while the principal articles that Japan ships to India consists of silk manufactures and cotton hosiery, shipments of which have greatly increased in the last 10 years.

Cotton is brought from India to Japan by four steamship lines; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., the Austrian Lloyd, and the Navigazione Italiana.

Most of the cotton imported from India now comes by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which maintains a regular fortnightly service between Kobe, the Straits, and Bombay, with six steamers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons. The importation of Indian cotton started in 1884 with 173,283 pounds, say, 433 bales of 400 pounds each. By 1890 this had risen to 24,823 and by 1893 to 121,008 bales. The Japanese mills had found that they could neither hold their home trade in cotton yarns nor increase their exports while continuing to use as harsh and low grade a raw material as Chinese cotton; moreover, they had suffered considerable loss through watering of cotton by the Chinese, their practice of mixing old and new crops and cottons of different qualities from various sections, and poor ginning. Indian cotton was much better suited

to the needs of the Japanese mills and was essential if they wished to make yarns of somewhat higher count and better quality, so they became anxious to displace Chinese cotton with Indian. After negotiations between Tata Sons & Co., cotton merchants of Bombay, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the last named in 1893 started a line of steamers to carry cotton from Bombay to Japan and reduced the freight rate so much below that then prevailing that the import of Indian cotton was greatly stimulated. Indian cotton soon took the premier place in the cotton-import trade of Japan and has held it ever since.

The Peninsular & Oriental ships go by way of Shanghai and take longer than those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Austrian Lloyd ships, which are slower, go direct from Hongkong to Yokohama, so cotton for Kobe by this line takes longer than by the Peninsular & Oriental. The steamers of the Navigazione Italiana transship all cotton at Hongkong, usually to steamers of the North German Lloyd, and with this delay Bombay cotton by this route usually takes some 50 days to arrive at Kobe.

It is usually figured that Indian cotton requires an average of some 40 days in transit, the time varying according to the line by which shipped, and as Indian cotton does not begin to arrive at shipping ports in quantities until November most of the shipments arrive in Japan during the first half of the year. The largest importers are the Nippon Menkwa Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Goshu Goshi Kaisha, and the cotton is usually bought on orders from the mills. The rainy season starts in India in June, and as the spinners would then lose on account of the damp condition of the cotton they prefer not to buy during the rainy season; what is bought then is mainly cotton that has been consigned by Indian firms such as Tata Sons & Co.

About three-fourths of the Indian cotton is usually landed at Kobe; smaller quantities are received at Osaka, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, and Moji.

American Cotton.

The use of American cotton in Japan was begun with a sample bale in 1886. Imports increased steadily until they amounted in 1900 to the equivalent of 296,756 bales of 500

(Continued on Page 7)

WEAVE ROOM TROUBLES

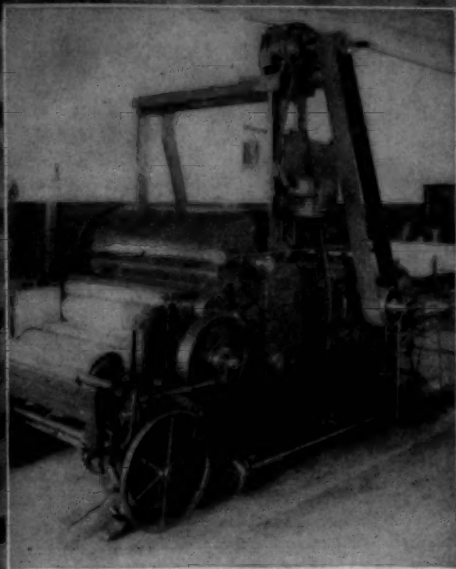
When weaving sheetings on cotton harnesses, considerable trouble is experienced through the breaking out of the harness eyes. There are a number of causes for this. If the harnesses are set too tight the heavily sized yarns will saw their way through the corner of the eyes of the healds. If cams are worn at some part when this worn part strikes the plug in the treadle, this will give a jerky and sudden motion to the harnesses, which will also have a tendency to cut into the eyes of the harnesses. A similar thing will happen with a worn plug in the treadle. A worn shaft that holds the treadles at the back of the loom is often the cause of cut healds, because the treadles will not have an even motion. Lack of oil on this shaft is one of the chief causes of the shaft being worn. Should the harnesses when put on the drawing-in machine not have the greatest care given to them to have them perfectly straight, the hooks as they pass through the eyes are liable to strike a little too high or too low. This is one of the worst troubles to contend with, as it is only a very short space of time before the heald will break. Take, for instance, a fine all-over leno effect on a voile style where there is one crossed pick and an open pick, and see what is caused by heddle eyes becoming worn, especially if that heddle is on the crossing thread harness at the back. Should the eye be worn and the thread be in the worn part when the thread is making what is known as a crossed pick—that is, passing from one side of the ground thread to the other—the chances are that the ground thread will be broken out, owing to the crossing thread being held tight in the worn part of the heddle and not allowing the thread to slip around the ground thread easily. Often both of the threads are broken out. Many a pattern has been turned down as impractical on this one account, when a little care in going over the heddles would have saved considerable trouble all around. Reeds are not always given the attention they should be given, for they are liable to cause all sorts of trouble if one that is sharp gets into the loom. Before the rough edge is worn off there is a chance that considerable yarn will be cut out, especially on fine work. This is a very bad defect, and one that can be avoided by going over the reeds with a little powdered emery, or some other substitute, to polish the reed. Shuttle marks on the reed are caused by the shuttle traveling against the reed from shuttle-box to shuttle-box, and this is due to the reed being over-faced and not in line with the back of the shuttle-box. Such marks are an expensive item to a mill, for the reed is not only spoiled, but the yarn is cut out, meaning a loss of production. A reed being under-faced or under-jacketed will cause the shuttle to be ribbed on the back and so to run crookedly across the race plate. Temple marks on the reeds are very noticeable, and these, too, have

their effect on the production of the loom through the cutting of the selvage threads. These marks are often so bad that the splits in the reed are broken out and a new reed has to be substituted. Carelessness alone will allow a reed to get into this condition. Setting the reed too close to the fell of the cloth is one of the main causes, while the underlip of the temple may be too long, and so, as the lay moves up to the fell of the cloth, allow the temple to strike the reed. A piece of leather tacked on the lay would prevent a great deal of this trouble. A loom "banging off" is sure to cause more or less trouble on account of the "jar" given to the loom. There are a number of causes that will make a loom bang off, varying according to the conditions. The warps may be run too tight, or there may be too small a shed on the loom, thus retarding the speed of the shuttle as it passes from one side to the other. Many times a fixer will put on more pick instead of merely increasing the size of the shed in order to get the shuttle across faster. If the dagger on the protection rod is a trifle too long it will give trouble in banging off. A worn bracket or finger or a worn protection rod itself, often due to lack of oil, will cause banging-off. Harnesses set too high, thus causing the shuttle to rise up and strike the top of the shuttle-box, will have the same result. If a picker stick does not travel across fast enough to get safely in the opposite box while the shuttle is some distance from the picker, a weak pick is liable to result or the shuttle be thrown out. Too tight a box will cause the loom to bang-off. Dampness in the room will very commonly cause the loom to bang off on account of the shuttle swelling. A little oil on the face of the shuttle will cure this, and wiping out the boxes with a piece of cloth will overcome the banging. Having the harnesses set too early, or, on the other hand, too late, will cause banging off. A worn pick cam or worn pick cam shaft, as well as a worn rocket box or stand or worn rocket shaft itself will often cause banging off. A pick cone on the picking shaft will also cause the loom to bang off, due to the loss of power behind the picking shaft. This loss of power is caused by the cam point or cammore coming into contact with the worn part of the cone and so not entering the box on the opposite side fully. A rebounding shuttle is one of the many things a fixer has to contend with, and there are a number of causes for this, one of which is oil dropping in the shuttle-box. A weaver will sometimes put soap on the shuttle under the impression that this will stop the loom from banging off. Too much power on one side of the loom, and a loose box on the opposite side, if the binder is not set properly, will let the shuttle back towards the mouth of the box. A loom will sometimes stop the bang off, and a number of things will cause this. It may be that the

filling fork, by being too far through the grate, will cause the fork to be lifted very high. The chances are in this case that it will pull on the filling and drop down before the arm gets past the end of the fork, and in this way catch on and stop the loom. The fork being too far away from the grate will also cause the loom to stop, because the filling will not lift the fork high enough to escape the arm as it comes forward. Not enough friction in the shuttle will have exactly the same result. The dagger on the protection rod set a trifle too high will cause the loom to stop on account of the dagger getting by the frog on time. It will graze the bottom of the frog just enough to knock off the shipper handle. A worn shipper strand or bracket or a worn handle slipping off may cause the loom to stop. Bad selvages are another of the many things in a weave room that should be guarded against, for a cloth before and after finishing looks very ragged when it has a poor selvage. Running too large a shed will cause this, as will also not enough friction in the shuttle, which allows the filling to curl in the selvage. Too much friction in the shuttle will cause the selvage to pull in at the side, as is often seen when using coarse or ply filling. When weaving a cloth that is several inches narrower than the reed space, the filling is liable to catch on the filling fork or on the slot in the race board, or it may catch on the prongs of the filling fork and the filling eventually be drawn in the cloth. A piece of leather tacked on to the lay sole between the temple and the shuttle boxes will stop a great deal of this trouble. Having too many threads in an eye will make a corded selvage instead of a smooth one. Cut filling in the selvage as well as in the body of the cloth is a very bad defect which is to be avoided if possible. Uneven cloth, one of the worst troubles in the mill, is caused by a number of things. It may be the take-up does not work properly, or the gears may be set too deep in mesh with each other so as to cause them to bind. Another cause is dirt and waste allowed to collect in the teeth of the gears; then if the gear is not entirely true, it is liable to slip a tooth occasionally. The use of oil on the friction rope, when using just a rope friction let-off motion, is a practice that should be avoided, for the oil, while it may make the beam slip easier for the time being, will soon collect lint and dirt, and then will become stickier than before. In this case the rope must be taken off, carefully wiped, and powdered black lead or French chalk put on it. Weaving the cloth too tight will tend to make uneven cloth. A thin place preventer is used when weaving the goods. This is a back roll working against a spring on each side. Uneven cloth is often caused by not having the harnesses properly set. If one of the harness straps that is fastened to the "boss" on the top roll shaft laps under as the har-

nesses are raised, the harness will not only be lifted a little higher, but will have a jerky motion. When using the gear let-off motion, the gears are not entirely cleaned of the rough places after casting and a piece of iron will be left between the teeth of the gear. When this comes either under the corresponding tooth on the beam gear or the gear on the let-off motion the beam will be given a sudden lift and a crack across the cloth will result. Should the beam shaft become bent, this will cause uneven places in the cloth, owing to the beam not delivering even. Again, when using a gear let-off, the spring behind the pawl which is to keep the pawl in mesh with the teeth of the ratchet may become weak. This will allow the pawl to pass over the teeth without turning the ratchet and delivering the warp. So the warp becomes tight and is pulled around of its own accord, instead of by the let-off motion. If this spring should break it is liable to make a very bad smash and the result would be that the warp would have to be cut out and sent back into the drawing room and be re-drawn. The weavers themselves may be the cause of the thick and thin places. After the filling has broken, instead of letting back a few teeth on the take-up gear, then start up the loom and hold the take-up check from working on the take-up ratchet for a few picks, doing this under the impression that it is equal to letting back a few teeth. But in reality, the loom is putting in picks and the cloth is not being taken down correspondingly. Shuttle marks in a cloth are caused by the filling being marked between the shuttle and the binder. This is a thing to be avoided, for these marks show up after finishing, especially if the cloth has to have a white finish. These marks make it necessary for the cloth to have a special treatment in the finishing, so it can be seen that care should be taken that the shuttle does not collect grease or dirt, for oiling up the head, oil may drop in the box or on the bobbin or in the shuttle and this is carried in the cloth. There are numerous ways in which oily threads may be made, and not all of them in the weave room. Putting too much oil on the pick cams or crank shafts and on the various moving parts of the loom while the loom is in motion all tend to spatter oil on the warp. Hard size, or oil stains from the slasher can readily be told because slasher room oil will not spread, but will be dried out by going over the cylinder in the slasher. Some weavers have an idea that it takes a can of oil to a loom when starting in to oil up the machine. Reedy cloth is caused by having too near in line with the eyes of the harnesses. That is, when the shed is opened, the two harnesses are both an equal distance from the line between the breast beam and whip roll. This cloth will feel bare and minus the "downy" feel, which is commonly known as "cover," and

(Continued on Page 16.)



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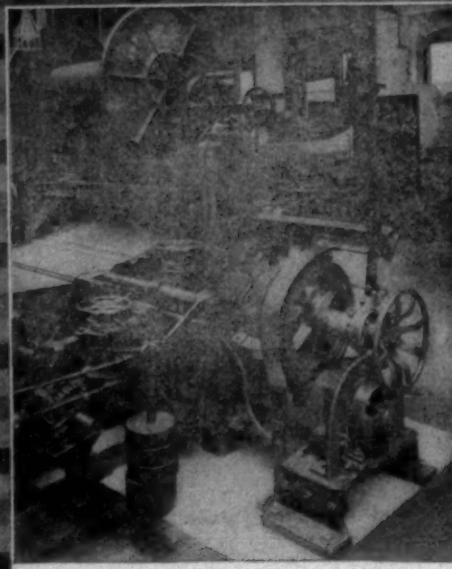
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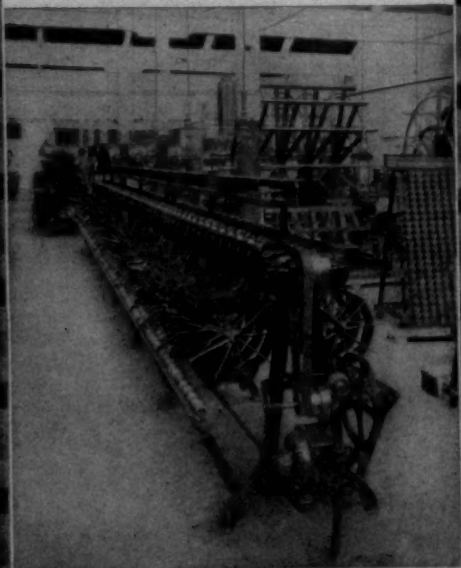
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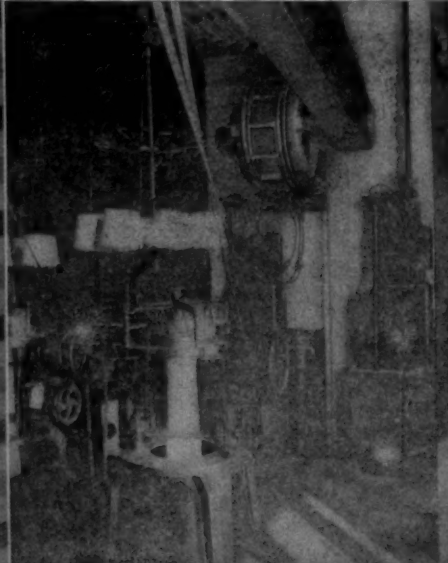


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Cotton Loan Fund Plan

This plan, proposed by Festus M. Wade, of St. Louis Mo., was approved by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, October 24, 1914, and the following is an outline:

Administration.

The Fund is to be administered under the direction of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, who have placed the task of the general administration on a Cotton Loan Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Chairman, W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Col. E. M. House, Austin, Texas.

Albert H. Wiggin, New York City.

James B. Forgan, Chicago, Illinois.

Festus J. Wade, St. Louis, Mo.

Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm. A. Gaston, Boston, Mass.

Amount of Loan.

It is proposed to create a fund of approximately \$135,000,000, to be known as Cotton Loan Fund.

Subscriptions.

Subscribers shall be divided into two classes: Class "A" consisting of banks or other corporations, firms or individuals located or residing in other than cotton producing States.

Class "B" subscriptions, banks or bankers located or residing in the cotton producing States: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

All Class "A" subscriptions shall be contingent upon the receipt of subscriptions of that class aggregating \$100,000,000. The Fund shall not be regarded established for any purpose unless said subscription shall aggregate \$100,000,000.

On payment in whole or in part of subscriptions, participation certificates shall be issued evidencing the interest of the subscriber. Certificates shall be transferable on the books of the Committee and specify the terms under which the owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of moneys realized from the loans made.

NOTE.—While it is provided that subscriptions to Class "B" shall be made by banks or bankers in the cotton producing States, yet their doing so is as a part only of their applying for a loan for a customer, and in that event the subscription must be in an amount equal to 25 per cent of the loan and for this subscription they are given transferable participation certificates.

For example, a cotton planter, merchant or manufacturer in Corsicana, Texas, has a thousand bales of cotton and desires to borrow on same.

This plan gives him the opportunity of going to his banker at Corsicana and applying for a loan of 6c. a pound, or \$30,000 in total. He makes his note for \$30,000 with the cotton as security; the banker knowing that he is a perfectly good risk, commercially and financially, agrees to make him the loan. The

banker advances \$7,500 of it for which he takes a Class "B" certificate bearing 6 per cent interest for \$7,500 and secures for the planter, merchant or manufacturer, \$22,500 with the one thousand bales of cotton as security, from the \$100,000,000 (against which he will issue a Class "A" certificate for \$22,500, which certificate is issued to the subscribers other than those in cotton producing States). It will be observed that no definite subscriptions to any fund is required from the South. Thus each bank, whether it be a State Bank, National Bank or Trust Company, can finance any of their customers needing financing, and as such Banks or Trust Companies know to whom they are loaning, they take no risk on their Class "B" certificates, if they are conservative in making such loans. It is to be noted that both Class "A" and Class "B" certificates being negotiable, can be disposed of by the Banks in any manner seen fit.

Interest on Certificates.

All Class "A" and Class "B" certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

Class "B" Subscriptions.

Loan Applications.

Class "B" subscriptions shall not be required except as a condition to a loan or loans from the Fund; in such cases the subscriptions shall be for an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the loan.

Class "B" subscribers (who apply for a loan for a customer) are not required to endorse the note nor shall they be entitled to receive compensation in any form for making the loan. When a Class "B" subscriber applies for a loan, he shall accompany the application with a subscription to Class "B" certificates in an amount equal to 25 per cent of the amount of the loan.

Security.

All applications for loans must be made through banks or bankers and in addition to the subscriptions to Class "B" above stated, must be accompanied by receipts of approved warehouses and evidence of proper insurance.

The warehouses or buildings in which the cotton is stored, must be under the control or ownership of some person, firm or corporation other than the borrower. The borrower must be able to satisfy the Committee that the cotton is of the grade intended and free from all liens. All warehouse charges and insurance premiums shall be borne by the borrower.

In addition to the above security, every borrower shall pay to the Cotton Loan Committee 3 per cent of the amount of his loan to be deducted from the proceeds of the loan, to constitute a mutual borrowers' guarantee fund, to be used:

1. For the payment of administration expense estimated not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent of the fund.

2. To make up any deficiency in the amount available for payment of

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY JERSEY CITY, N. J.



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High-class labor is available locally—liberal stock subscriptions will be made and a factory site is offered free.

The Southern Railway furnishes excellent freight and passenger service.

For particulars refer to File 47178 and writing

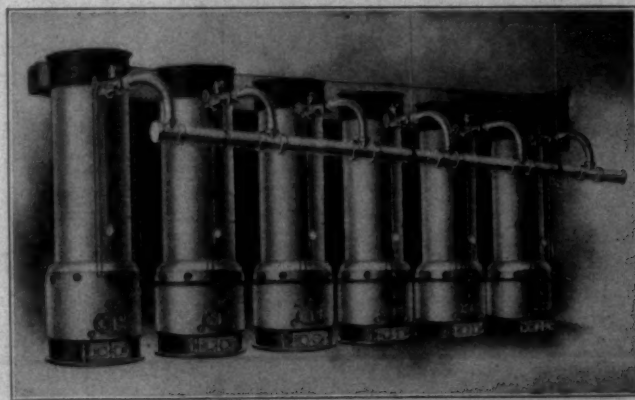
M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129

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Washington, D. C.

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

J. H. MAYES,

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina

Class "A" and Class "B" certificates with interest resulting from losses sustained on account of any loans made.

Basis of Loans.

All loans shall be evidenced by notes in the form approved by the Cotton Loan Committee and shall be secured by cotton on the basis of six cents per pound for middling, in addition to the guaranteed fund hereinafter described.

Time of Loans.

All applications for loans shall be made prior to and not later than the first of February, 1915, and loans shall mature on or before February 1, 1916, provided the Committee may extend any or all loans for a period not to exceed six months after February 1, 1916.

Calls For Subscriptions.

Calls for payment of Class "A" subscriptions shall be made pro-rata. If, on February 1st, loan applications do not equal the amount then subscribed, the Fund shall nevertheless be closed at the amount then applied for and loaned, and Class "A" subscribers shall thereupon be released from the payment of the balance of their subscriptions, which, up to that time, have not been called for.

Method of Repayment to Subscribers

As moneys are available for repayment to subscribers, they will be applied against both Class "A" and "B," but the percentage of reduction of Class "B" shall be one-half of that in the case of Class "A" certificates until the amount of the

Class "A" outstanding. After that time the percentage of reduction shall be the same.

All Committees to serve without compensation of any kind.

Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 3.)

pounds each, according to the Japanese import statistics. In that year the consumption of American cotton in Japanese mills reached its record proportion of 41.17 per cent of all cotton worked, this percentage being only slightly exceeded by that of the Indian. These imports were mostly of cotton bought in 1899, and with the great rise in price in the United States in 1900 the imports of American cotton fell off sharply. Since then the purchases have fluctuated with the price. Japanese mills prefer to use American cotton to make yarns of better grade and also to make the higher count yarns, but in many years American cotton is so high in price that, with the intermediate charges added, the spinners have to restrict their purchases. The fluctuations in the imports of American cotton therefore are not due to variations in the Japanese consumption but to the rise or fall in the price. The Japanese took advantage of the low prices in the first part of 1905 to increase their imports of American, but with the rise in prices imports again fell off and remained small until the low prices for the record crop of 1911-12 enabled them again to take larger amounts. During 1912 their purchases of American cotton greatly

exceeded those of any previous year, and their consumption of American cotton amounted to slightly over one-third of the total.

Method of Purchasing.

That the Japanese mills are not dependent on any one cotton, as are mills making finer counts, and can vary their proportions of several cottons, and hence in a measure avoid losses due to exceptionally high prices for any one kind, is a factor very much in their favor. An adverse factor, however, is that they are not able to buy from stock. In Lancashire a mill can order from stock at Liverpool and receive the cotton within 24 hours after the bargain is closed. In Japan the cotton dealers order very little cotton except on direct orders from the mills, and the latter therefore have to wait from 2 to 3 or more, sometimes 5, months before they get the cotton, and during this time they are unable to take advantage of any decline in the market.

Contract Between Merchants and Spinners.

The mills do not import themselves, but buy from local cotton dealers, most of whom are Japanese and members of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union. The following is a translation of the contract drawn up between the two associations and used between the mills and the dealers:

In buying and selling cotton the following regulations shall be binding on both parties:

Article 1. One of the parties to the

contract shall send a written offer stating kind, quality, price, quantity, the day and place of payment, the time of shipment, or the day and place of delivery, and his wish to buy or sell as the case may be. If the offer is accepted the other party to the contract shall send back a written acceptance stating the same particulars.

Art. 2. Where the contract stipulates for payment after delivery, the seller or sellers may insist that a promissory note be given at the time of delivery of the goods. If necessary, the seller or sellers may also insist on reasonable security from the buyer or buyers.

Art. 3. At the due date of delivery or after the arrival of goods, if the seller or sellers do not deliver all the goods or a portion thereof, or if the buyer refuses to receive all the goods or a portion thereof, the other party is entitled to cancel that part of the contract violated, and will also be entitled to claim from the defaulter the difference between the market price and the contract price, and, further, 1 per cent on the contract price as damages.

Art. 4. Though the buyer or buyers claim that the goods to be delivered by the seller or sellers are of a quality inferior to that contracted for, they shall in all cases take immediate delivery of the goods, but a margin of 5 per cent on the contract price shall be deducted and deposited in a sound bank in the name of both parties

(Continued on Page 15.)

Approximate Measurement of Textile Fibres

N. A. COBB, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

This note is hardly the place for the demonstration of the following theorem. However it is readily capable of demonstration, and the reader with a mathematical turn of mind will at once perceive the line of proof.

Theorem. If an infinite series consisting of straight parallel linear elements of every possible length each element arranged perpendicularly to and symmetrically to a given straight line, be bisected along that line and the two half-series thus produced be placed with the

proximate; and if the elements instead of having their middle points on the given straight line are arranged so that their middle points fall at random on either side of the given straight line a distance less than half the length of the shortest element, then the reconstructed series will have a width approximately equal to the mean length of the original elements; for it will always be possible to pair the elements whose middle points fall to the right with those whose middle points fall to the left in such a way, the long with the short, as to secure the result stated in the theorem approximately, the degree of approximation depending on the number of the original elements and the uniformity of their increments in length when arranged in the order of their magnitude.

It has been ascertained by comparison with the results of my accurate method of measuring the length of fine crooked fibres, a de-

cessary to avoid disturbing the parallelism of the fibres. When the fibres are adjusted, all three glasses are pressed together, with the left hand and the measuring scale applied with the right.

25 for well conditioned cotton fibres, has to be added. The results are accurate to the fraction of a millimeter. The method is definite, readily learned, and easily applied.

Should Protect Stored Cotton.

In an interview with the Concord (N. C.) Tribune J. W. Cannon declares that one phase of the cotton situation that should receive attention, meaning the care of the cotton once it is ginned and kept

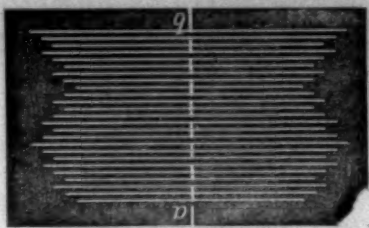


Fig. 1.

former outer edges adjacent, then if the elements of one of the half-series be systematically rearranged, its longest element matched to the shortest of the other half-series and its next longest to the next shortest of the other half-series, and so on, a new parallel-sided series will be produced each of whose elements has a length equal to the mean length of the elements of the original series.

If the theorem be changed so that the elements are stated to vary in length within prescribed limits, then for this modified theorem the line of demonstration as well as the final result is the same. (See Figs. 1 and 2).

Fig. 1. Straight elements varying in length within prescribed limits, arranged symmetrically with reference to a given straight line, a-b, in accordance with theorem.

Fig. 2. Series shown in Fig. 1 bisected and its left half transposed and turned over. For the sake of simplicity, in Fig. 1 the elements are so assorted that in Fig. 2 they match without rearrangement. The width of the second series (Fig. 2) equals the mean length of the original elements.

If the number of elements is limited, say, for example, to a few thousand, the result becomes ap-

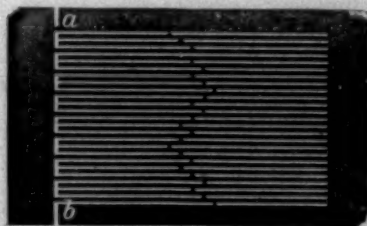


Fig. 2.

proximate, of which has already been published, that if a series of fibres be arranged in a manner similar to that described in the theorems (see Figs. 3 and 4), the mean length of the fibres can be measured approximately, if proper allowance be made for the "fly-back," or apparent shortening of the fibres due to their elasticity. The method is more definite and more accurate than that in common use by cotton experts.

It is intended to publish details in connection with this approximate method in a separate publication.

Fig. 3. Application of the theorems to the measurement of textile fibres in mass, for instance a "pull" of cotton fibres. The pull, consisting of about 2000 fibres, is cut in two transversely with clean sharp shears. One-half of the pull "a," is placed between thin glass plates,

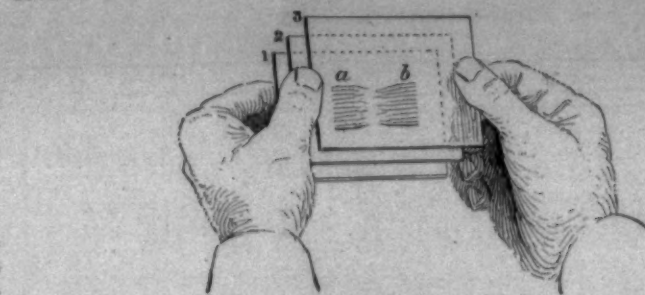


Fig. 3.

The halves are adjusted against a

strong transmitted light; "b" is so adjusted over "a" that the fibre masses present the same shade from end to end. This simple optical method is found to approximate the conditions of the theorems. The width of the series as arranged in Fig. 4 represents the mean length of the fibres minus the "fly-back." This latter, about one millimeter in

off the market.

Mr. Cannon said:

"I have just returned from Georgia and am told there is an unusually large crop this year. A majority of the farmers are holding their cotton but are not keeping it protected from the weather. Hundreds of bales are out in the open and, if allowed to remain there the

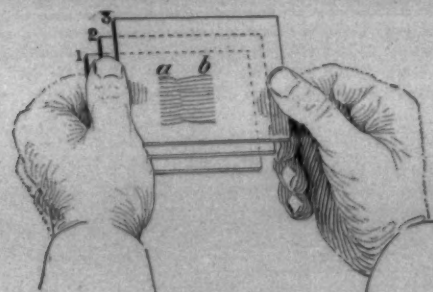


Fig. 4.

increase in the price by holding, if any will be more than offset by the damage. As an example of this waste I saw one bale sold at a mill in Georgia that was docked 75 pounds on account of being damaged. This is true concerning hundreds of bales. Allowing cotton to be unprotected is the worst thing that could now happen to the crop."

W. H. BIGELOW

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

The Class of Judges.

Those who intend to contribute articles to the December contest are naturally interested in who will decide the winners, and while no one will know the names of the judges until the close of the contest and none of the judges will even know the names of the other judges, we can show the type of men by naming those who acted as judges of previous contests.

The judges of the contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking," were:

T. J. McNeely, Elberton, Ga.
T. M. Denning, Albemarle, N. C.
Jno. B. Boyd, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Geo. F. Breitz, Kinston, N. C.
C. P. Thompson, Trion, Ga.
Jas. A. Greer, Charlotte, N. C.
R. J. Brown, Greenville, S. C.
The judges of the contest on "Management of Help," were:
C. H. Robertson, Hillsboro, N. C.
J. R. Haney, Concord, N. C.
M. E. Garrison, Easley, S. C.
J. H. Quinlan, Cedartown, Ga.
R. K. Matthews, Eatonton, Ga.
Francis Hamilton, Central Falls, R. I.

F. E. Heymer, Alexander City, Ala.
The judges of the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning," were:

A. A. Freeman (Deceased)
M. R. Vick, Rosemary, N. C.
M. T. Grimes, Pineville, N. C.
J. R. Donaldson, Winnsboro, N. C.
The judges of the contest on "Care and Operation of Roving Frames," were:
C. Enos Bean, Millville, S. C.
I. B. Covington, Mt. Holly, N. C.
J. M. Cannon, Fountain Inn, S. C.
D. D. Towers, Canton, Ga.
C. K. Taylor, Selma, Ala.
C. H. Goodroe, Yazoo, Miss.

The judges for the contest on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" have not all been selected, but they will be practical men who are fully competent to judge the value of an article on the subject.

A Correction.

Editor:

I wish you would correct an error in the question I asked on your discussion page last week. Please put it in this style:

What is the proper warp and filling for 56x60—40-inch—3.60 yard sheeting?

What is the correct number of ends? What the correct reed? Ideal.

Will Attend Birmingham Meeting.

The following are reported by Sec. A. B. Carter to have sent in returned cards saying that they will attend the Birmingham meeting:

C. S. Wilkinson, agent, Dwight Mfg. Co., Alabama City, Ala.; J. V. Thomason, O. W. Victor Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C.; E. E. Bowen, O. W. Victor Mfg. Co., Greer, S. C.; Jno. L. Davidson, Mgr. Georgia Cotton

Mills, Griffin, Ga.; J. H. Gossett, Asst. Supt. Kincaid Mfg. Co., No. 2, Griffin, Ga.; Fred H. White, machinery dealer, and Southern Agt., Charlotte, N. C.; Robt. F. Bowe, sales agent Saco-Lowell Shops, Greenville, S. C.; A. B. Carter, southern representative Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., Greenville, S. C.; Will E. Cheswell, southern manager Sterling Ring Traveler Co., Westminster, S. C.; L. A. Abbercrombie, Supt. Ford Valley Cotton Mills, Ft. Valley, Ga.; Frank E. Heymer, Agt. Alexander City, Ala.; Sam C. Thomas, salesman, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hendon, Roller Cover Mfg. Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Alonzo Iler, southern manager L. R. Wattles Co., Greenville, S. C.; David Clark editor Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.; Jas. H. Maxwell, southern agent Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Iler, salesman Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. O. Alexander, superintendent Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, manager Barber-Coleman Co., Greenville, S. C.; Milton G. Smith, salesman, Greenville, S. C.; C. F. McCall, O. S. Profile Cotton Mills, Jackson, Ala.; J. D. Beacham, superintendent, Honea Path, S. C.; E. H. Foster, secretary Y. M. C. A., Charlotte, N. C.; J. S. Bachman, superintendent Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; W. P. Ward, superintendent Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.; L. L. Chandler, superintendent Monaghan Mills, Seneca Plant, Seneca, S. C.; W. B. Iler, salesman, Greenville, S. C.; T. B. Wallace, superintendent Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Flower Show Held at Chadwick-Hoskins.

The floral show of the people of Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C., was the most successful given, judging from the number and quality of the exhibits. The flowers were chrysanthemums, roses and potted plants, with the first-named in greatest abundance and naturally queens of the show. Some of the chrysanthemums would measure six or seven inches in diameter.

Many of the flowers were formed into unique designs. One design which attracted especially attention was run by an electric motor and was a doll in a ferris-wheel swing. This was entered by E. W. Morris. The show was well-attended.

The speaker for the evening was E. R. Preston, who spoke at entertaining length on the effect of flowers on the human mind and temperament.

Rev. J. A. Baldwin of the Southern Industrial Institute awarded the prizes offered for the best flowers exhibited. Prizes were also given to the owners of the best-kept yards at the homes of the two villages. The first four \$5 prizes went to Mr. F. E. Richardson, Mr. R. A. Hinson, Miss Gus Wilkerson and Mr. W. J. Warner. The other yard prizes included those given to Mrs. Florence Lassiter, Mrs. M. J. Greene, Mrs. J. H. Simpson, Mr. J. J. Wright, Mrs. D. O. Buice and Mrs. C. A. Medlin.

The first prize for the best potted plant went to Mrs. A. L. Gills and the second to Mrs. Ellen Wilkerson. For the best chrysanthemums—

most perfectly grown—the first prize went to Miss Lula Hall. Some of the best of the exhibit entered by Miss Hall were fully eight inches across and were the equal of the nicest grown by florists. The second prize went to Mrs. H. C. Redding. The three \$1 prizes in this class were awarded to Mrs. R. A. Hinson, Mrs. J. A. McAlpin and Mrs. F. E. Richardson.

For the best roses, Mrs. A. L. Gills won the first prize. Mrs. A. V. Bradley won the second and Miss Gus Wilkerson the third prize for roses.

Calvine Mill Flower Show.

The show at Calvine Mill Monday night was much of an improvement in the general display of good flowers over those of last year. Heretofore only one or two families have succeeded in producing such fine specimens, but this year several families competed for the larger prizes. Being a social event much preparation is always made to make the evening an enjoyable one.

The show opened with a talk by Rev. W. E. Furr, pastor of St. Paul's Church, while Rev. J. A. Baldwin followed and presented the prizes. Other talks were made by Mr. H. H. Boyd, general manager of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, who offered a prize each to a boy or girl next year who will root and grow the finest rose. This prize is to be separate from the prizes offered to the operatives by the mill company. Superintendent Turnipseed of the Calvine Mill also made a short talk thanking the people for their co-operation and urging them to greater efforts next year.

The prize winners for the best yards varied a little from the general custom in that five four dollar prizes were offered to the best yard on each street, and these were awarded as follows:

Mrs. J. P. McSwain, Mrs. John Pangle, Mrs. Richard Barrett, Mrs. John Newfear and Mrs. C. L. Ward. There were two \$2 prizes given to Mrs. G. C. Whitaker and Mrs. S. O. Haney. Seven one dollar prizes were given to Mrs. G. S. Connor, Mrs. M. H. Grass, Mrs. Tyler Hilton, Mrs. Summey McGraw, Mrs. J. T. White, Mrs. Stephen Holcome, and Mrs. Lowrance.

F. R. Chadwick Takes L. T. Houghton Agency.

F. R. Chadwick, of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed as southern representative of L. T. Houghton of Worcester, Mass., who has for many years been known to the trade as a manufacturer of high grade metallic thread boards.

In recent years L. T. Houghton has added a number of specialties, including patent adjustable and self-lubricating saddles, lever screws, etc., and has recently appointed Mr. Chadwick his Southern representative in order to push the sale of his specialties in this section.

What Do YOU Know About Preparation of Warps for Weaving?

(including spooling, warping, slashing, beaming and tying-in)

Do You Know How to Avoid Mistakes That Make Bad Running Warps?

Given good yarn some men cannot furnish warps to the looms that will weave well. Do you know what mistakes they make? Can you tell how the yarn should be handled and what should be done to it between the spinning frame and the loom?

During December, 1914, the Southern Textile Bulletin will run a contest for the best practical paper on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving."

First Prize \$10. Second Prize \$5.

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin
Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK, Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr., Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION.

One year, payable in advance	\$1.00
Other countries in Postal Union	2.00
Single copies .....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

To Subscribers.

Rarely does a week pass without our receiving notices from subscribers telling us to change their address to a certain place but failing to state their previous address.

We take this occasion to ask all subscribers who change location to always give us their former address because with a subscription list as large as ours, and often containing several exactly similar names, we frequently can not make the change until we obtain the former address.

Closed to Free Advertising.

Our editorial of two weeks ago calling attention of the press of the South to the manner in which the buy-a-bale movement was being worked to obtain free advertising, seems to have had an immediate effect for since that time we have seen only one notice in a Southern paper that could be classed as free advertising.

In their enthusiasm and their desire to do something to aid the cotton situation, the papers had not realized the way in which they were being used, but as soon as their attention was called to the matter they cut out such notices and hereafter those that want advertising will pay for same.

Time to Buy Cotton.

From the outbreak of the war we have predicted that the price of cotton would decline to 6 cents and it has reached that point in many sections of the South, and small quantities have been bought throughout the Carolinas at 6 1-2 cents.

While we can see nothing to cause any material advance in cotton it is not improbable that it will go to a somewhat higher figure and we now doubt that a price of 6 cents will become general over the South.

A number of mills are purchasing large quantities of cotton at present figures and in one case a mill is laying in a two years' supply.

We are not prone to give advice along such lines but we do not hesitate to commend the policy of buying as large a supply of cotton as possible at present prices, and we believe that such purchases will ultimately show large profits. The directors of one mill have made arrangements to purchase and store a full years supply and after this is stored they continue to purchase for consumption, leaving the entire years supply as a reserve.

Most mills can not finance any

such plan, but money is becoming easier and it is no speculation for a mill to purchase cotton for storage at present prices, for the price of cotton is now below cost of production and it is reasonably sure that no permanent decline from present figures can occur.

For the benefit of those who contemplate storing cotton we give the following figures:

The interest cost of carrying cotton on a basis of 6 per cent interest is as follows:

Price of Cotton	Interest Cost per month per pound	Interest per lb. for 1 year.	Interest cost per bale for 1 year.
6 c .....	.0300c	.36c	\$1.80
6 1/2 c .....	.0325	.39	1.95
7 c .....	.0350	.42	2.10
7 1/2 c .....	.0375	.45	2.25
8 c .....	.0400	.48	2.40
8 1/2 c .....	.0425	.51	2.55
9 c .....	.0450	.54	2.70
9 1/2 c .....	.0475	.57	2.85
10 c .....	.0500	.60	3.00

The insurance rate on cotton in standard mill warehouses varies from \$1.00 per \$1,000 for best conditions to \$1.50 per \$1,000 for mill warehouses that are standard but not fully up to insurance requirements.

At 6 cents per pound a 500 pound bale would cost \$30 and 33 1-3 bales could therefore be insured for one year for from \$1.00 to \$1.50, which is only 3 to 4 1-2 cents per bale per year. The insurance cost of carrying cotton will vary according to the price and is as follows:

Price of Cotton	Insurance Cost per bale per year
6 c .....	.3 to 4.5 c.
6 1/2 c	3.25 to 4.87c.
7 c	3.50 to 5.25c.
7 1/2 c	3.75 to 5.62c.
8 c	4.00 to 6.00c.
8 1/2 c	4.25 to 6.37c.
9 c	4.50 to 6.75c.
9 1/2 c	4.75 to 7.13c.
10 c	5.00 to 7.50c.

These figures when reduced to the cost per pound are so small that it is hardly necessary to include them in considering the cost of carrying cotton, but adding .02 to the interest cost in order to cover the insurance we have the total cost of carrying cotton in the mill warehouse as follows:

Price of Cotton	Carrying cost per pound per year
6 c .....	.38c.
6 1/2 c .....	.41c.
7 c .....	.44c.
7 1/2 c .....	.47c.
8 c .....	.50c.
8 1/2 c .....	.53c.
9 c .....	.56c.
9 1/2 c .....	.59c.
10 c .....	.62c.

When cotton is stored in bonded warehouses the charges is usually 25 cents per bale per month or \$3.00 per bale for one year for storage and insurance, and the total cost of

carrying the cotton is then:

Price of Cotton	Interest Cost per bale per year	Storage and Ins.	Int., Storage and Insurance per bale	Int., Storage and Insurance per lb. for 1 year
6 c	\$1.80	\$3.00	\$4.80	.60c
6 1/2 c	1.95	3.00	4.95	.99c
7 c	2.10	3.00	5.10	1.02c
7 1/2 c	2.25	3.00	5.25	1.05c
8 c	2.40	3.00	5.40	1.08c
8 1/2 c	2.55	3.00	5.55	1.11c
9 c	2.70	3.00	5.70	1.14c
9 1/2 c	2.85	3.00	5.85	1.17c
10 c	3.00	3.00	6.00	1.20c

In taking into consideration the cost of carrying cotton we should take some account of the loss in weight, but it is a very indefinite quantity and we are not sure that it should really be considered.

If a bale loses 4 pounds during storage it has simply lost the moisture that has been dried out and it will therefore lose much less in passing through the mill than if it had been used at time it was stored.

Another factor to consider in the price of cotton is the difference in the cost of waste, for 15 per cent waste when using 6 cent cotton is much less than when using 10 cent cotton.

The following table gives the 15 per cent waste cost at the different prices:

Price of Cotton	Cost of 15 per ct. Waste	Cost of Cot. in goods
6 c	1.05c	7.05c
6 1/2 c	1.14c	7.64c
7 c	1.23c	8.23c
7 1/2 c	1.32c	8.82c
8 c	1.41c	9.41c
8 1/2 c	1.50c	10.00c
9 c	1.59c	10.59c
9 1/2 c	1.68c	11.18c
10 c	1.76c	11.76c

From this table it will be seen that while the difference between 6c. cotton and 10c. cotton is only 4 cents the actual difference in the cost of the cotton in the goods is 4.71 cents or almost 3-4 cent more.

We hope that when the price of cotton again reaches 10 cents or again goes to 14 cents as it will some day, though probably not very soon, our Southern mills will be found to have their warehouses filled with 6 or 7 cent cotton.

Advanced Rates on Print Goods Not Allowed.

Washington, D. C.—A proposed increase in the freight rates on knitting factory products from approximately 180 points in North Carolina, in what is known as Raleigh territory, to Texarkana and nearby points, averaging about 30 cents a hundred pounds, today was denied by the interstate commerce commission.

"Without doubt," says the commission, "there must be some readjustment of rates to Texarkana and Shreveport from points in southeastern territory," and "while we shall require the proposed rates here involved to be cancelled, we do not deem it proper also to enter an order at this time for future maintenance of the present rates from Raleigh territory points."

The railroads are expected to so readjust their knitting factory product rates on a higher basis as to meet the conclusions of the commission.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. L. Bowles has resigned as engineer at the Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

A. P. Carpenter has become loom fixer at the Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

G. R. Collins has resigned as section hand in No. 2 spinning at the Profile Mill, Jacksonville, Ala.

R. O. Field is now section hand in spinning at the Profile Mill No. 2, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. A. McFallis has resigned as superintendent of the A. A. Shuford Mill at Hickory, N. C.

R. S. Allred has accepted the position as superintendent of the A. A. Shuford Mill at Hickory, N. C.

H. C. Robinson, of Duke, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

D. C. Bogg, of Jacksonville, Ala., has become night second hand at the Aragon (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. T. Cothran has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. J. Darby has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

E. C. Little has resigned as overseer of carding at the Avondale Mills, Avondale, Ala.

W. G. Leonard has resigned as overseer of carding at the Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Holmes of Pritchard, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

Harper C. Higgins of Enoree, S. C., has accepted a position with the Buffalo (S. C.) Mill store.

John Carter of Hope Mills, N. C., has accepted the position of engineer at the Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

L. W. King has resigned as overseer of carding at Fort Mill, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Avondale (Ala.) Mills.

C. Augustus Rabt has been elected president of the Richmond Spinning company of Chattanooga, Tenn.

John H. McReynolds has resigned as president of the Richmond Spinning Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jessee L. McCravey has been transferred from book-keeper at the mill store to shipping clerk for the Buffalo (S. C.) Mills.

E. O. Todd of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of book-keeper for the Buffalo (S. C.) Mill store.

Edw. L. Lovering of Boston, Mass., was in Lindale, Ga., last week visiting Massachusetts Mills, of which he is treasurer.

J. B. Patterson has resigned his position as frame fixer at the John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga., and will engage in another line of work.

J. S. Lamb, who recently resigned as overseer of weaving at the Union Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga., was presented by his employees with a handsome chair.

I. W. Bridges, formerly overseer of carding at the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

D. M. Meyers, formerly superintendent of the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., has accepted a similar position with the New Century Mill, South Boston, Va.

R. V. Basinger has resigned as section hand at the Gibson Mill, Concord, N. C., to become second hand at the Franklin Mill of the same place.

John Boyd, manager of the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., was in Charlotte last week for the purpose of taking his wife, who has been under treatment at the Charlotte hospital, back home.

W. M. Preddy, formerly overseer of weaving at the Patterson Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., has accepted the position of manager of the Big Four Poultry Farm at Randleman, N. C.

CARDS, DRAWING, SPINNING FRAMES,

COTTON MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent

Greenville, S. C.

COMBERS, LAP MACHINES. MULES, LOOMS.

P. M. Bates has resigned his position at the Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C., to accept one with the Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.

M. B. Lancaster has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

J. D. Taylor, president of the Summerville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has been elected president of the Atlanta (Ga.) Refining & Mfg. Co.

J. R. Wilkins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at the Pacolet Mills, Trough, S. C.

— — Barnhart, formerly second hand in weaving at the Dunear Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.

Robt. Gambrill, one of the new owners of the Harborough Mill, Bessemer City, N. C., has arrived in that city and is engaged in tearing out the old machinery which is to be replaced.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.

Columbia Cotton Mill Co.,
Columbia, Tenn.

W. B. Holt Superintendent
P. H. Carcoran Carder
C. A. Nicks Weaver
F. Churchwell Cloth Room
W. J. Johnson Master Mechanic

Selma Mfg. Co.,
Selma, Ala.

F. T. Newberry Superintendent
C. P. Dixon Carder
R. A. Odum Weaver
J. J. Bullock Cloth Room
J. J. Sobate Spinner
A. H. Buford Master Mechanic

Wilson Cotton Mills,
Wilson, N. C.

Geo. F. Shipp Superintendent
S. E. Buchanan Carder
R. S. Wooten Spinner
Edward Whitehead Master Mech.

Capitola Mfg. Co.,
Marshall, N. C.

G. A. Lay Superintendent
D. H. Whitener Carder
H. L. Banks Spinner
J. H. Buckner Night Carder
J. E. West Winder Overseer
P. A. Allison Master Mechanic

Franklin Mill,
Concord, N. C.

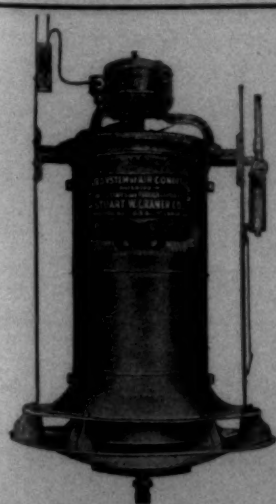
B. L. Amick Superintendent
Lester Little Carder
A. R. Eller Spinner
J. J. Mickleson Master Mechanic

Whitney Mill,
Whitney, S. C.

E. H. Clippard Superintendent
J. C. Clippard Carder
M. Sanders Spinner
J. L. Bishop Weaver
A. L. Cannon Cloth Room
J. C. Hewitt Master Mechanic
D. G. Jackson Roller Coverer
J. B. Farrow Yard Foreman

Darlington Mfg. Co.,
Darlington, S. C.

G. A. Buchanan Superintendent
J. H. Tinkler Carder
C. J. Tripp Spinner
E. A. Franks Weaver
B. Chandler Cloth Room
M. H. Fleming Master Mechanic



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NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Charlottesville, Va.—The Charlottesville Silk Mills will install 20 looms, 2 warpers and two winders.

Selma, Ala.—The Valley Creek Mills have been closed down temporarily.

Mt. Holly, N. C.—The Albion and Mt. Holly Mills have secured large yarn orders and have resumed full time operations.

Hickory, N. C.—The Ivey Mill is continuing full time operations and do not seem to be affected by the hard times talk.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills, with a bid of 6.48 cents was the lowest bidder for furnishing 100,000 pairs of cotton socks for the United States Marine Corps.

McColl, S. C.—The directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills held their regular quarterly meeting here on last Wednesday, Oct. 21. No dividend was declared.

Athens, Ala.—It is reported that the Fulton Cotton Mills has let contract for 9,000 new spindles to replace a similar number of old ones. They are also said to have ordered 2 frames for spinning waste cotton.

Ballenger, Texas.—The Young Men's Business League of this place are interested in a plan to secure the erection of a cotton mill here. A plant of about 3,000 spindles is being contemplated.

Beaufort, N. C.—The new knitting mill for Beaufort will start by the first of November. The machinery is being placed and the help necessary is waiting to go to work. It is said that there are enough applications for work to run a half dozen mills like the one here.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—C. Augustus Rabt has been elected president of the Richmond Spinning Co. to succeed John H. McReynolds, who has resigned for business reasons. T. N. Vandyke, treasurer and general manager of the company, has taken Mr. McReynolds' place on the board of directors.

Asheville, N. C.—Following the recent announcement that the plant of the French Broad Manufacturing Company is to be doubled in size General Manager Williams returned to Asheville from New York and Philadelphia with the announcement that he has purchased \$17,000 worth of machinery for installation in the bleachery. Work was started this morning on the erection of foundations and the construction of pulleys for the machines.

Following their installation, a spinning mill will be built at a cost of \$150,000 and a warehouse will be constructed at an expenditure of \$10,000. Then 84 additional automatic looms will be installed in the weave-shed.

Winder, Ga.—At a meeting of the stockholders and board of directors of the Winder Cotton Mill, the mill was reorganized and the name changed to the Barrow County Cotton Mill. The capital stock was placed at \$125,000, with an additional \$25,000 as working capital. The following officers were elected: J. M. Williams, president; W. C. Horton and W. L. DeLaPerriere, vice president; L. S. Radford, secretary and treasurer.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Hillside Cotton Mills will be the name of the new half million dollar cotton mill to be built here by Fuller E. Callaway and associates, organization of which was begun a few weeks ago, as noted. The company has applied for a charter, and will have a capital stock of \$500,000. Fuller E. Callaway, C. V. Truitt, S. Y. Austin and Roy Dallis will be most active in the management of the new enterprise. This will form the sixth in the chain of mills which are operated virtually by the same management, these being the Unity, Elm City and Unity Spinning Mills, of LaGrange, the Manchester Mills, of Manchester, and the Milstead Manufacturing Co., at Milstead. It will be the eighth cotton mill at this place.

A rather unusual feature of the new company is that the stock has been oversubscribed, and some of those applying for stock will have to be disappointed either in part or altogether. Preference in stock was given to local people and the company will be largely owned by local business men and farmers.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Word has been received here that the contract for the entire annual supply of wrapping twine for the postoffice department, amounting to between 1,200,000 and 1,600,000 pounds, was awarded to the Beaumont Manufacturing company, of Spartanburg by Postmaster General Burleson at 13 cents per pound.

The accepted twine is a high grade cotton cord which promises to meet every need of the postal service. The cotton cord is substituted for jute twine, which has been almost solely used heretofore in tying packages of letters in post-offices and in the railway mail ser-

vice. Not only is an additional market granted for cotton, but a saving to the postoffice department of \$70,000 is effected. The change to cotton results from the department's decision to advertise a second time for bids to supply twine during the contract period of twelve months beginning November 1. Only two bidders, one in Boston and one in New York, responded to the first advertisement, and the department assumed that the opportunity was not fully understood. The second advertisement resulted in a total of fifteen bids.

Upon accepted samples, the cotton bids which sought the department's full order ranged from 17 1-2 cents by the Glencoe Mills, of Columbia, to the bid of the Beaumont Manufacturing company, which was accepted. The other principal bidders were the Bibb Mills and the Juliette Mills, of Macon, Ga.; the Locke Mills, of Concord, and Hooper & Sons, of Baltimore.

Because of the greater yardage per pound of cotton the bid of the Beaumont Manufacturing company, figured upon the basis of the department's full supply, is about \$20,000 below the bid of the Dolphin Jute Mills, of Patterson, N. J., the lowest bidder offering jute twine. The Dolphin Mills, however, offered only half the full supply desired. The saving of \$70,000 is based upon the cost of the jute twine used by the department during the last two years by comparison with the total cost of this year's contract. At 1,200,000 pounds, the lowest estimate of the department's needed supply during the coming year, the new contract, which has been awarded to Beaumont, will be slightly more than \$160,000. The cost of the jute twine used by the department during the last fiscal year was more than \$220,000. Cotton cord of the quality purchased runs about nine yards to the pound, while jute runs only six yards to the pound.

Dudley Jennings, president of the Beaumont Manufacturing company, has been in Washington for the past few days, and the authorities of the mill have been awaiting the awarding of the contract with keen interest. Congressman Johnson was asked by the postoffice department Wednesday as to the reliability and

capacity of the Beaumont Manufacturing company, and this was taken by friends here to indicate that the local company would be successful.

B. W. Isom, secretary of the Beaumont Manufacturing company, stated that he had not been notified of the award, though he had been expecting it for some days. The contract will not increase the company's output of twine.

Greenville, S. C.—In the United States court in the case of certain creditors against Maplecroft Mills of Liberty, instituted for the purpose of putting said mill into bankruptcy, Judge H. A. M. Smith stated that he was not prepared to decide the main point in issue which was argued before him the day before. He stated that he would consider the question for about two weeks and make a final decision of it; that inasmuch as the jury had been empanelled, rather than continue the case pending his consideration of the matter, by consent of counsel on both sides, it was agreed that Judge Smith would direct the jury to find against the mill and the mill would at once enter a motion for a new trial and the judge would decide the question within the next two or three weeks. In the event that he decided in favor of the mill a new trial would be granted. In case he decided for the petitioning creditors the case would be carried to the circuit court of appeals and will be heard at the February term and a decision by that court could be had upon the question of law involved. Therefore, no testimony was taken at the present term. He further stated that he would not interfere with the present management or control of the mill until the circuit court of appeals had passed upon the question involved.

The court directed the following verdict by the jury: "Under the instructions of the court, we find that the court of common pleas for Pickens county on August 25, 1914, placed a receiver in charge of the property of the Maplecroft Mills, because of its insolvency."

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in this case on February 10, 1914. It alleged that the Maplecroft Mills, a cotton manufacturing corporation located at Liberty, in Pickens county, was insolvent and with it had allowed a receiver, because of its insolvency, to be put in charge of its property by the court of common pleas for Pickens county. G. Lang Anderson, of this city, who had been president, was appointed receiver.

To this petition the Maplecroft Mills answered, denying insolvency, denying that it had committed the act of bankruptcy alleged in the petition and requiring that the issue be inquired of by a jury. The matter was placed upon the docket for trial by a jury in bankruptcy and was called in United States court.

Upon the call a jury was drawn, and for evidence to support their petition the petitioners introduced

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in evidence the record from the court of common pleas for Pickens county, in the case of Carolina Supply company and William Goldsmith, plaintiffs, versus the Maple-croft Mills. This record consisted, far as the present question was concerned, of the complaint in the state court, with the exhibit attached; the answer of the defendant mills, and the order of the state court appointing a receiver.

This complaint of the plaintiff alleged that the defendant mills is indebted to the Carolina Supply company by its certain promissory note in the sum of \$800, and indebted to said plaintiff on open account in the sum of \$212.09. It was also alleged in the complaint that the defendant is indebted to William Goldsmith in the sum of 90-odd dollars. Both of the plaintiffs are stockholders in the mills.

The capital stock of the mill as set out in the complaint is purported to be \$150,000, of which \$76,300 is common stock, and \$73,800 preferred stock. It is alleged that the indebtedness amounted to \$175,000, and that the indebtedness was in shape of notes payable, many of which are past due, it is alleged.

Saco-Lowell Shops Get Big Order.

The order for all the machinery for the Naumkeag Mills of Salem, Mass., with the exception of warpers and looms have been placed with Saco-Lowell Shops.

The Naumkeag Mills were completely destroyed by fire several months ago, the equipment for which the new order is placed will consist of 100,000 spindles and is one of the largest single orders for machinery ever placed in this country.

It is reported that the Draper Co. received the order for the warpers and looms.

Alamance Cotton Show Makes Big Hit.

Burlington, N. C.—The Alamance Cotton Goods Show, which was scheduled to close last Saturday night, was such a success that it was decided to hold the exhibits over two more days. The building where the show was held has been thronged with people since the opening of the place.

The idea was originated by and successfully carried out by Miss Mary Freeman. She conceived the idea immediately after the National Cotton Fashions Show was held in Washington, and patterned the exhibition here after that show.

The exhibit of the Glencoe, Elmira and Lakeside Mills carried off first prize. The booth was made of massive columns as a support, and these were draped with colors of dyed cotton and bolt bands of Franklin flannels, the chief product of the Glencoe Mill. The floor cov-



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ering was of carpet from Elmira, while solid indigo cloth from Lakeside was draped from center to outer edges. The pure indigo cloth from the Lakeside Mill is made solely for export.

The Ossipee Mill had a unique exhibit, an old-fashioned spinning frame beside a modern cotton mill, effectively showing the advancement of the industry. The Ossipee Mill makes only flannels and captured first prize and a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for its exhibit there.

The Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company exhibit showed the most extensive line of the show, the line consisting of suitings, dress goods, outings, chevots and denims.

The Aurora exhibit was the most unique in arrangement of the whole show. A cabin was built of bolts of cloth, 400 in number, and no two bolts of the same pattern, and four bolts of solid red cloth formed a chimney to the cabin. This mill makes nothing but gingham. There were pictures on the wall from the National Cotton Fashions Show showing a girl wearing a cotton dress that cost complete 75 cents.

The Saxapahaw exhibit was designed as a living room, every article in the booth being made of cotton. The central figure of this exhibit was an old black mammy dressed in gingham from this mill, which makes gingham, chambrays, carpeting and cotton tubing.

The mills of the L. B. Holt Manufacturing Company was a striking exhibit. Old King Cotton was sitting on his throne in the center of the booth and about him were bolts of crinkle sechucker, gingham, dress goods, suitings, shirtings and chevots made by these mills.

The Travora Mill, in charge of Mrs. Sarah Bailiff, who is 82 years old and as spry as any of the 20-year-old girls, sat in her booth and carded cotton with her old hand-cards while visitors were looking at the canton flannels, for gloves and mittens, whipcord, dress goods, mercerized imitation ramie, shepherd checks waffle cloth, honey-comb toweling and openpick duck for draperies made by the mill.

The Virginia Mill showed the finest fabrics in the hall. These were all novelty dress goods, madras, ratine, crepes and Scotch dress goods. This mill makes the finest goods. This mill makes some of the best goods of its class in the South.

The hosiery industry of Burlington was well represented. The Sellers Hosiery Mill had a miniature knitting mill in operation night and day, turning out the same product that is made in its mill, where the output is 8,000 pairs a day. This is one of the largest hosiery mills in the State. The Whitehead Mill had a display of medium-grade goods and the May Hosiery Mill showed one of the finest grades.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods markets have been considerably helped by the improvement in the financial conditions. Converters and manufacturers who use piece goods have been assured by their bankers that they can be given more support. As a result, they have begun to place orders for future business in a large way. The increased demand has steadied cotton goods markets and the decline in prices has been checked. Mills and merchants are getting into a position where they can revise their levels to bring them in keeping with the various reductions which have taken place in the price of raw material. The spirit in the market is much better than it has been and the outlook for steady improvement is good. Business is showing a gradual but steady improvement. Large handlers of cotton goods are covering their needs through the rest of the year, and for the first half of next year. Prices are generally thought to be at rock bottom.

The business on sheetings for the Red Seas district was larger than was expected and it was said at the end of the week that sales had been made for several thousand bales. Export lines improved rapidly last week, being helped greatly by the receipt of shipping instructions and through the offer of payments that have been impossible for some time.

Some good sales of gray goods for converting and printing purposes were made last week. More inquiries were received than mills were willing to handle at the present prices. Some large orders for duck for war purposes were placed last week, but a large part of this business was for spot delivery.

Print cloths were stronger last week and some large orders were placed during the last days of the week. Contracts were made to run into next year. In the exporting houses, this improvement in print was also seen and it was said that some large sales for export trade were made. Colored goods generally remain irregular and uncertain. The question of dyestuffs is still troubling manufacturers of colored goods. One large mill that has made blue denims for years have sent out notices that it will be taken from their lists because of their inability to get dyestuffs.

In the Fall River print cloth market last week, great improvement was in evidence. The total sales for the week were larger than they have been in several months, being estimated at 230,000 pieces. The demand in trading was active and the contracts were made well into the coming year. Prices which were shaded at the opening of the week stiffened at the close and advanced prices were paid on many styles. Buyers were anxious to cover January, February and March deliveries, but did not show much interest in deliveries before the first of the year. On some wide and medium styles, prices advanced an eighth to a sixteenth of a cent and

were paid by buyers without haggling. Buyers evidently concluded that the present prices were low and did not ask concessions on goods for late delivery. Most of the trading was done in wide and medium width goods, though some inquiry has developed on narrow goods.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std 3	—
28-inch, 64x60s 2 7-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s 5 5-8	—
Gray gds, 39-in, 68x72s 4 1-2	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s... 4	—
Brown drills, standard 7 3-4	—
Sheetings, So., std.... 6 3-4	7
3-yard, 48x48s 6	6 1-4
4-yard, 56x60s 4 1-2	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s 5 1-4	—
4 1-4-yard, 44x44s... 4 5-8	—
5-yard, 48x52s 4 3-8	—
Denims, 9-ounce 13 1-2	17
Stark, 8 1-2-oz. duck... 14	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in. duck	16 1-2
Ticking, 8-ounce 13	—
Standard fancy print. 5 1-4	—
Standard gingham... 6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham... 7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics 3 3-4	4

Hesters Weekly Cotton Statement.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.—Comparisons are to actual dates, not to close of corresponding weeks.

In sight for week, 527,000; same seven days last year 706,000; same seven days year before, 706,000; for the month, 1,838,000; same date last year, 2,812,000; same date year before, 2,787,000; for season, 2,631,000; same date last year, 4,878,000; same date year before, 4,672,000.

Port receipts for season, 1,350,000; same date last year, 3,620,000; same date year before last, 3,442,000.

Overland to mills and Canada for season, 115,000; same date last year, 184,000; same date year before, 146,000.

Southern mill takings for season, 509,000; same date last year, 707,000; same date year before, 692,000.

Interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 656,000; last year, 368,000; year before, 392,000.

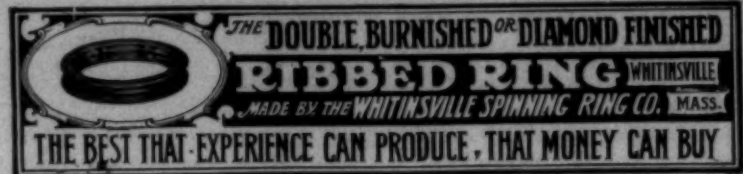
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week, 71,000; same seven days last year, 87,000; for season, 414,000; same date last year, 644,000.

Shipments to Europe.

Of the 4,000 bales of cotton goods shipped last week from the port of New York 311 went to Liverpool, 182 to London, 182 to British West Indies, 599 to Central America, 462 to Colombia and 567 to Cuba. London also took 1,127 bales of duck valued at \$106,902.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

What's your husband's business?" "Fence polisher," replied the woman in a sunbonnet.

"How does he polish the fences?" "Sitting on them"—Washington Star.



WE MAKE THE BEST

Spinning and Twisting **TRAVELERS** Of Every Description

AMOSIM. BOWEN, Treas.
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative
MATTHIAS OUSLEY, Jr.
Box 126, Greenville, S. C.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

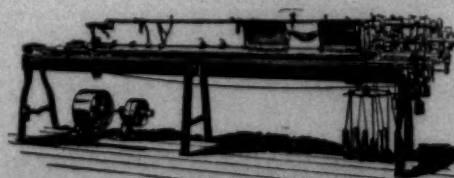
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVED INMAN AUTOMATIC BANDING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Though there were some large sales in spots last week in the yarn market here, the market as a whole could not be called active. A more optimistic feeling was evident in the market. The export business was considered good, and it is generally thought that it gives promise of reaching large proportions.

The situation in underwear remained unchanged last week. Though the market is not considered good at present many manufacturers of underwear think that there will be a great demand for goods before the first of the year. The available stock of goods is not near sufficient to supply a normal demand from consumers. Heavy-weight yarns for underwear sold last week on the basis of 14 cents for 10s Southern frame spun carded cones, for deliveries before the first of the year. Generally the price quoted was 14 1-2 cents for 10s. Hosiery mills are said to need business, but it is thought there is a readjustment is taking place and that more settled financial conditions will lead to good business for the hosiery makers. Many manufacturers think that when business conditions improve the hosiery trade will see a boom. Single and two-ply combed yarns were not in demand last week. Hosiery and underwear manufacturers who use combed yarns both seem to be well covered on their needs. Prices on these yarns are variable. Southern frame spun 16s and 18s combed peeler on cones sold for 21 1-2 and 22 cents. A sale of 36s on cones was made for 32 cents. Eastern spun 28s combed peeler on cones sold for 27 cents for late delivery, 36s on cones sold for 33 1-2 cents.

A stiffening in price was seen on weaving yarns in the South last week. Speculators were covering and as spinners got the business they advanced prices. Buying of weaving yarns during the last two weeks has been largely speculative. Weavers bought for future delivery because they looked upon prices as low. Inquiries to mills in the South showed that weaving yarns had advanced from an eighth to a half cent in price. In the local market sales of 30-2 warps were made for 17 and 17 1-2 cents, 24-2 warp, 16 and 16 1-2 cents, 14-1 warps, 13 1-2 and 14 cents, 20-1 warp, 15 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13 1-2—
10s	13 1-2—14
12s	14 —
14s	14 1-2—
16s	15 —
20s	15 —
24s	16 —16 1-2
26s	16 1-2—17
30s	18 —18 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	18 1-2—
10s	14 —
12s	14 1-2—

14s	14 1-2—
16s	14 —14 1-2
20s	15 —15 1-2
24s	16 —
26s	17 —
30s	18 —
40s	23 —25
50s	29 —
60s	35 —36

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13 1-2—
10s	13 3-4—14
12s	14 1-2—
14s	14 1-2—15
16s	15 —
20s	15 —
24s	16 —
26s	16 1-2—
30s	18 —18 1-2
40s	18 —18 1-2
40s	24 1-2—
50s	29 1-2—

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	14 —
10s	14 1-2—
12s	15 —
14s	15 —15 1-2
16s	15 1-2—
20s	15 1-2—
24s	16 1-2—
26s	17 —
30s	17 1-2—18
40s	23 —25
50s	29 1-2—

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	14 —
10s	14 1-2—15
12s	15 —15 1-2
14s	15 1-2—16
16s	16 —16 1-2
18s	16 1-2—17
20s	17 —17 1-2
22s	17 1-2—18
24s	18 —
26s	18 1-2—
30s	19 —19 1-2

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins.

9-4 slack	15 1-2—
8-4 slack	14 1-2—15
8-3-4 bard twist	13 1-2—14

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18 —
24s	18 1-2—
26s	19 —
30s	20 —20 1-2
36s	21 1-2—22
40s	24 —25
50s	29 —30
60s	37 —38

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	25 —25 1-2
24s	25 —25 1-2
24s	26 —26 1-2
30s	28 1-2—29
40s	34 —35
50s	37 —38
60s	46 —47
70s	55 —57
80s	63 —66

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville, com	85	...
Aragon	49	...
American Spinning, com	150	...
Alpine, pfd.	100	...
Alta Vista	86	...
Armstrong	100	...
Arcadia, S. C., pfd	94	...
Arlington	136	...
Brown, com	120	...
Brown, pfd	100	...
Cannon	125	...
Cabarrus	120	...
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	...
Chronicle	160	...
Cliffside	190	195
Columbus Mfg.	85	...
Dixie Cotton Mill, N. C.	60	...
Dakota	125	...
Elba Mfg. Co., pfd	100	...
Entwistle Mfg. Co.	100	115
Eldred, N. C.	110	...
Erwin, com.	155	...
Erwin, pfd.	100	...
Easley	175	...
Flint	200	...
Florence	125	...
Gaston Mfg.	85	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	57	...
Gibson	100	...
Gibson pfd.	100	...
Glenwood	96	...
Gray Mfg. Co.	125	...
Henrietta	117	125
Highland Park	200	203
Highland Park, pfd.	102	...
Imperial	136	...
Kesler	161	...
Lancaster Mills, pfd.	95	...
Limestone	150	...
Loray Mills pfd	85	...
Loray, com.	10	...
Lowell	200	...
Marion	75	...
Marlboro Cotton Mill.	50	...
Majestic	150	...
Modena	105	...
Ozark	110	...
Paola	70	...
Pacolet, com.	100	103
Pacolet, 1st pfd.	100	103
Parker, common.	5	10
Parker Mills, pfd.	30	...
Parker Mills, guaranteed	87 1/4	...
Patterson	129	...
Poe Mfg. Co.	90	101
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	145	...
Salisbury	150	...
Roberdel	160	...
Raleigh Cotton Mill	85	...
Steele Cotton Mill	106	...
Spartan Mill	110	...
Vance Mills	107	...
Victory Mfg. Co.	66	...
Ware Shoals	70	75
Washington Mills	10	...
Washington Mills, pfd	100	...
Woodlawn	121	125
Woodside Mills Co., guar.	100	...
Woodside, pfd	80	...
Woodside, com.	37 1/4	...
Wiscasset	125	...
Williamston, com.	100	...
Williamston, pfd.	90	...
Young-Hartsell	90	...

Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 7.)

until a settlement of the dispute can be arrived at.

Art. 5. Where delivery is prevented by reason of neutral calamity or other unavoidable circumstances, the seller or sellers shall be entitled to demand from the buyer or buyers reasonable extension of the time of delivery. Where the time of delivery is thus extended the time of payment shall be likewise extended.

Art. 6. The weight of Indian cotton shall be taken at the original invoice weight; the weight of other cottons shall be taken at their actual weight at the place of delivery. However, the buyer or buyers may demand from the seller or sellers a guarantee as to the weight of Indian cotton.

Art. 7. When the seller or sellers unintentionally deliver cotton of different kind or quality, the buyer or buyers are entitled to demand a reasonable reduction on the price.

When the seller or sellers intentionally deliver cotton of different kind, the buyer or buyers are entitled, in addition to the privileges mentioned above, to cancel the whole contract or a part thereof, or to demand a reasonable reduction in the price, and further to claim from the seller or sellers 3 per cent of the price as a fine.

In case the seller or sellers unintentionally deliver cotton of different kind or quality and 50 days have elapsed, the buyer or buyers shall have no right to demand a reduction in the price.

Art. 8. All disputes arising between the buyer or buyers and the seller or sellers in regard to buying or selling of cotton, shall be settled by arbitration according to the following articles:

Art. 9. In case of such disputes, either party is entitled, after stating the matter to the other party, to request the appointment of arbitrators as follows:

Art. 10. The number of arbitrators shall be two.

Art. 11. The appointment of arbitrators shall be vested in the presidents of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association and the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union, or in those representing the presidents for the time being.

Art. 12. In case the presidents, or their representatives for the time being, do not agree on the appointment of persons qualified as arbitrators, then each president or his representative for the time being shall appoint an arbitrator separately.

Art. 13. In case an arbitrator does resign or is incapacitated from acting, then a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed as in the preceding articles. If, as in article 12, the appointment of a substitute can not be agreed upon mutually, then several shall be named and one selected by ballot.

Art. 14. When the two arbitrators fail to agree, one more will be named by mutual consent, and the dispute will be settled by the latter's decision.

Art. 15. The procedure of the arbitration shall be settled by the

(Continued on next Page.)

Personal Items

J. H. Lovett is now grinding cards at the Ella Mill, Shelby, N. C.

J. A. Shipes has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Cowpens (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. R. Dover has been promoted to night carder and spinner at the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.

E. C. Winston of Durham, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Selma (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. P. Crain of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

W. F. Coble of New London, N. C., has accepted a position in the weaving department of the Cannon Mills at Concord, N. C.

Watchman Attacked by Drunken Negro; Black is Arrested.

Lester Carroll, one of the night-watchmen, of the Massachusetts Mill, Lindale, Ga., encountered a drunken negro, Henry Gammon, prowling around the mill property Friday night, and in an endeavor to take him from the premises was seriously injured when the negro assaulted him.

Carroll was struck a terrific blow across the head with a lantern by the unruly black. The negro is now in jail.

Killed Wife With and Axe.

Alex Coxe of Roberdel No. 2 Mill, Rockingham, N. C., is charged with having Saturday morning killed his wife, Mrs. Minnie Coxe, at their home two miles southeast of here, two blows of an axe causing the woman's death. Coxe is in the county jail now. Jealousy is found to have been the motive.

Breakfast had just been finished in the Coxe home. A 15-year-old daughter, who stepped from the kitchen, heard a noise as of some one falling to the floor and, returning to the house saw her mother face downward on the floor of the room while her father stood over the prostrate form with a bloody axe. Coxe, the daughter is said to state, said to his wife who was then expiring: "Now, then; I guess I have finished you."

Help was called in and the weapon taken from Coxe, who then, according to witnesses, drew a pocketknife and made an attempt at cutting his own throat, saying: "It's all over now. I'll go with her." The self-inflicted wound, however, was only a surface one.

W. E. Cheswell.

Capt. W. E. Cheswell was at home Saturday and Sunday. He is southern representative of the Sterling Ring Traveler Company, of which he is stockholder and director, and has just returned from a three weeks visit among the mills of North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee. Capt.

SPINNING RINGS ^{Best} Quality Guaranteed

Also Manufacturers of Drop Wires

The Connecticut Mill Supply Co., Torrington, Connecticut
Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, Greenville, S. C.

HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES



Special Brushes Made to Order All Kinds of Brushes Repaired.
D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of Cotton Mill Machinery

We Can Save You Money—First
on the price, second, by prompt
delivery, and third, on the
Parcel Post charges.



Satisfaction Guaranteed—Give Us a Call

Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton fabrics. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This Trade Mark
is a Guaranty of



WEAVING AND WEARING QUALITY

We want every user of our loom harnesses to know how well they weave and how long they wear and for this purpose stamp our trade-mark on the white twine of each harness and label the shaft of each harness with the month in which it is made.

GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.

Cheswell says the mill people have been a little blue on account of war conditions, but things are beginning to look a little brighter. He expects to attend the Textile Association at Birmingham, November 13th and 14th.—Tugaloo Tribune of Westminster, S. C.

Vice President of Clinchfield Fuel Company Resigns.

L. S. Evans, for many years executive head of the Clinchfield Fuel company in southern territory, yesterday announced his resignation as vice president and general manager.

He has accepted the offer of several large coal companies who plan to develop a large export trade in South America, the West Indies and the Mediterranean. The Panama canal will play a large part in the growth of this trade, Mr. Evans thinks. Under Mr. Evans' management the output of the Clinchfield mines has been increased from 1,350,000 tons in 1910 to 2,250,000 at this time. Northern interests are backing the companies for which Mr. Evans will work. No definite announcement will be made for the present.

During his connection with the Clinchfield Fuel Co. Mr. Evans came to be regarded very highly by the cotton manufacturing industry.

Cotton Goods in Japan.

(Continued from Page 15.)

arbitrators in case there is no provision respecting same in the Imperial Code.

Art. 16. The amount of the expenses of the arbitration and the remuneration to the arbitrators, and the party on whom it shall fall, shall be fixed by the arbitrators. The remuneration of arbitrators is limited between 3 and 30 yen.

Art. 17. Either party to the dispute may appeal from the decision of the arbitrators by submitting the matter for final decision to the Liverpool Cotton Exchange in the case of American cotton or to the Bombay Cotton Exchange in the case of Indian cotton.

To confirm the agreement of the above contract each party shall keep one of these contracts, signed and sealed by both parties.

(Name of buyer.)

(Name of seller.)

Date _____
(Continued Next Week.)

Weave Room Troubles.

(Continued from Page 4.)

the threads will run in twos, instead of being separated. To overcome this the whip roll is raised, and if this is not sufficient, a piece of wood is fastened on the breast beam in front of the loom. The reason for this is to do away with the straight line, and when the harnesses are open the bottom shed will be tight while the top shed will be loose. The cars should be set so as to have the filling beaten up in an open shed, or so that the harnesses are level when the crank is a little past bottom center. Textile American.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

A Northern man, at present employed as superintendent, would like to correspond with some mill who wants to employ a hustler who can get results. 30 years practical experience, a good carder, an expert weaver and finisher, and a good mechanic. Thoroughly experienced on white or colored, fine or medium work. Married, moral and strictly temperate. All correspondence considered strictly confidential. Address Supt., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Humidifier System For Sale.

American Moistening Co. humidifying system for sale from mill that is being dismantled. In good condition and always gave satisfaction. Now has 5 heads, but the 4x4 triplex power pump, tank fittings, etc., have capacity for 18,000 cubic feet which is sufficient for 15 or 16 heads. Can be purchased at very low price. Address "Humidifier," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of colored goods mill, but also experienced on white goods. Can furnish good references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 851.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer in good mills and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 852.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience both as carder and superintendent on both yarn

and weaving mills. Can give satisfactory references. Address No. 853.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North or South Carolina at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years as overseer. Have held present position 7 years and can furnish best of references. Address No. 854.

WANT position as second hand in weaving in a large mill, or overseer of a small one. Age 35. Long experience as second hand on Stafford and Draper looms. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 855.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 29. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 856.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or as carder in large mill. 16 years experience on white and colored work. Good manager of help. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 857.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but prefer to change. Long experience. Good references. Address No. 858.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had long experience on both fine and white goods and can furnish best of references. Address No. 859.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience and handled large rooms successfully. Can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address No. 860.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Five years overseer of weaving and two years as superintendent. Can furnish good references. Address No. 861.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Have had long experience, especially on colored and fancy goods. Can give former employers as reference. Address No. 862.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of winding, but prefer spinning room. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 863.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been assistant superintendent of large mill and have had long experience on both colored and white goods. Fine references. Address No. 864.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as

overseer and as superintendent and as especially strong on carding. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 865.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am well educated and have had considerable practical experience. Now employed and can furnish fine references. Address No. 866.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 867.

WANT position of overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 868.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have best of reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 869.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years experience in those positions and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 870.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years experience as such on sheetings, drills, duck and osnaburgs. Can give good references. Or will take position as traveling salesman for a sizing compound firm. Address No. 871.

POSITION as superintendent wanted by first-class man with 10 years experience as superintendent. Experienced on sheeting and drills for export and converters trade. Am also first-class duck manufacturer. Age 42. High class references. Address No. 872.

WANT position as overseer of carding in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. 12 years experience as overseer of carding on both white and colored. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 873.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and am now employed. Fine references. Address No. 874.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience in good mills and can furnish fine references. Address No. 875.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department, but experienced in all. Address No. 876.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 877.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning on either white or colored work. Have had good experience and can

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Personal Attention Guaranteed

30 Years Active Service.

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Patent Lawyers

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furnish satisfactory references. Address 878.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 35. Good character and habits. Long experience. Address No. 879.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had several years experience as superintendent and can furnish good references. Address No. 880.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on yarns or plain weaving. Now employed as carder and spinner and giving entire satisfaction, but am competent for superintendent's position. Good references. Address No. 881.

WANT a position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 882.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 883.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Age 32. Strictly temperate. 15 years experience on yarns from 12's to 8's. Good references. Address No. 884.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had 14 years experience and am now employed but prefer larger job. Fine references. Address No. 885.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 886.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Married and strictly sober. 16 years experience. Am also a technical graduate of the I. C. S. Nothing less than \$4.00 per day will interest me. References. Address No. 887.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire and similar fabrics. Fine references. Address No. 888.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good reference. Address No. 889.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods and now employed in large mill. Can give present and former employers as reference. Address No. 890.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 891.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 892.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 893.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer at not less than \$5.00 per day. Long experience on fancies, dobby and jacquard goods. 13 years with present employer. Good habits and satisfactory references. Address No. 894.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding, spinning or winding. Age 40. Married. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 895.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Employed at present and getting good production, but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 896.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience, especially on hosiery yarns. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 897.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Age 41. Married. Address No. 898.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Long experience and fine references. Address No. 899.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33, and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Married. Sober. Reliable. Good references. Address No. 900.

COMPETENT young superintendent 30 years of age, wants larger position. Am practical and capable giving you good service on either plain, fancy, or colored goods. Will be pleased to submit

reference and correspond with any good sized mill wanting a man. Address No. 901.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 902.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or designer. Have had long experience on fancy weaves, turkish towels and also plain work. Strictly sober, good manager of help, can get results. Fine references. Address No. 903.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or second hand in large room. Prefer Draper job, but am also experienced on other makes. Address No. 904.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as superintendent. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 905.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience in yarn mills and in plain weaving mills. Fully capable of managing a large mill. Address No. 906.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction, but want larger mill. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 907.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed, but want larger job. Would not consider less than \$3.00 per day. Good references. Address No. 908.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustler and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 909.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and now employed, but wish to change. Good references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 910.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in card room 17 years. Several years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 911.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning or overseer of twisting in a duck mill. Have had long experience as overseer and can handle and size room. Address No. 912.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address No. 913.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience in mill repair work and am now employed. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 914.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 915.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 33 years experience in cotton manufacturing and have been superintendent for 10 years. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 916.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed, but wish to change on account of health of family. Long experience as mill master mechanic. Address No. 917.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married and strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 918.

WANT position as second hand in carding. Have had long experience and am now employed overhauling. Good references. Address No. 919.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or as salesman for chemicals or sizing compounds. Long experience as overseer of weaving and slashing and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 920.

A NO. 1 OVERSEER of carding wishes to make a change. 10 years experience as overseer in good mills; have made good record with my employers. I deliver the goods at a reasonable cost, and not excuses. Have good letters of references to furnish any looking for a successful carder. Age 40. Have a family. Am sober and of good habits; have a fair textile education. Can change on reasonable notice. Address No. 921.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both hosiery and hard yarns. Married. Sober. Reliable. Can furnish good references. Address No. 922.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 31. Married. 12 years experience in New Bedford, Mass. Mills. Now employed and can furnish good references. Address No. 923.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 15 years experience in cotton mill steam plants and shops. Can furnish good references. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 924.

WANT position as superintendent by a man with 30 years experience, having held positions as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, warping, twisting, slashing and dyeing on indigo, sulphur and aniline dyes. Spent 4 years in weave room, practical designer, etc. A complete cotton graduate of the International Correspondence School, and in the habit of getting results. High production, high quality and low cost. Married, sober and 40 years of age. Best of references. Address No. 925.

WANTED by Southern man, at present employed as superintendent, to correspond with a mill that wants a superintendent who can and will get results. Have held present position as superintendent for over nine years. 36 years old. Married. Guilt-edge references. Correspondence solicited and strictly confidential. Address No. 926.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 927.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or carder. Am now employed as carder in large mill and can furnish present employers as reference. Have long experience. Address No. 928.

WANT position as overseer of weaving at not less than \$3.50. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but for satisfactory reasons prefer to change. Good reference. Address No. 930.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Islands and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish to change. Fine references. Address No. 929.

WANTED position of superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. Ten years as superintendent, twelve as overseer. Experienced on yarns and plain weaves. Now employed. A-1 references. Address No. 931.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning, or assistant superintendent. Especially experienced on combed yarns. Satisfactory references. Address No. 932.

WANT position as overseer of dressing or slashing. 16 years experience in this department, during 11 years of which was overseer. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 933.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have held present position 2 years and give satisfaction, but want larger job. Age 39. Can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 934.

WANT position as master mechanic. 30 years experience and can furnish good references. Would like to correspond with any one needing a man. Address No. 935.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 936.

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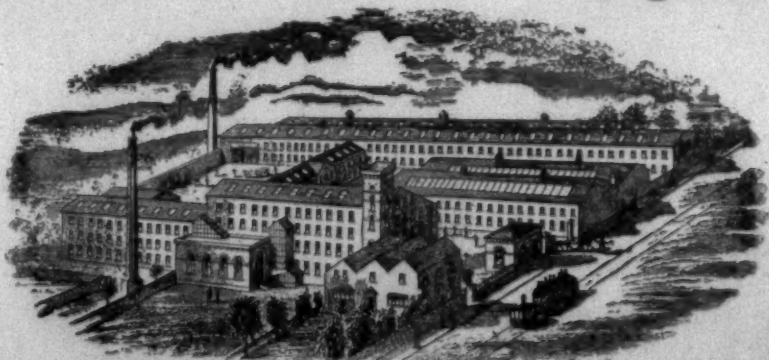
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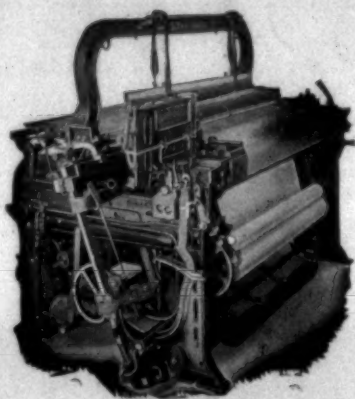
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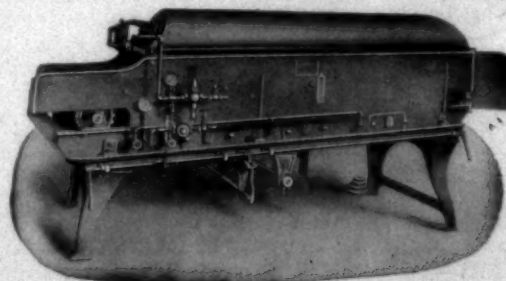
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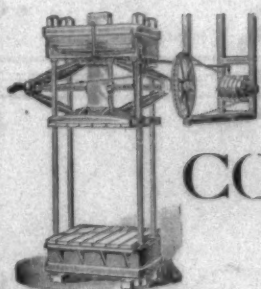
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